

# The Janesville Daily Gazette.

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It is not likely that common sense will win in New York.

If the Republicans in New York would only elect two Senators the party throughout the country would go on a picnic.

General Grant once said, "Let us have peace." It was unconditional then, but now he wants it only on condition that Conkling is re-elected.

Ex-Vice President Wheeler is on a trout-fishing excursion, but his votes are nearly double those of Conkling. There is a valuable suggestion in this.

Ex-Governor Bishop, of Ohio, sued the Cincinnati Gazette on a libel, and claimed \$50,000 damages. The jury estimated Bishop's character to be worth \$500, and gave him that amount.

As great and brilliant as Mr. Beecher is, he can not escape getting into bad company. His experiences with Pond and Tilton are by no means creditable to the illustrious preacher.

Eighty-one persons were graduated from the Wisconsin University at the commencement just closed. It affords a deal of satisfaction to note that the University is in a very prosperous condition.

Ex-Senator Dorsey contemplates building an elegant house at Hot Springs, Arkansas. On the capstone over the door should be carved the words: "Erected in memory of the star route frauds."

The Ladies' hall connected with the State University at Madison, will be discontinued after the first of July, as it does not pay expenses. During the past year it cost the State \$2,500 more than the receipts.

The bones of William Morgan were thought to have been found in New York the other day, but it was a hoax again. Morgan has been dead 50 years, and during that time his bones have been found fifty different times.

The town of Tombstone, in Arizona, has been nearly wiped out of existence by fire. About 150 buildings were destroyed, and 800 people made homeless. The loss will be about \$300,000. The fire originated from the opening of a barrel of whisky, the fumes of which communicated with a lighted cigar.

Both President Garfield and General Grant have been at Long Branch for a few days, but cordial relations do not exist between them, and they don't picnic together. President Garfield has no ill-will toward the General, but the latter feels sore because his brother-in-law was not continued in a good office by the present administration.

If the reported cost of running the treasury department of the State of New Hampshire be true, it is an exhibition of economy which may well commend itself to other States. The State treasurer in his report for 1880, says the aggregate transactions for the year was \$2,100,000, while the cost of running his department, including salaries and other office expenses, was only \$2,200. This hardly seems credible, but then they do business down there on the penny principle, and very likely this is a true statement of the expense of running the treasurer's office of New Hampshire.

The New York Legislature passed a bill granting teachers in the public schools of New York city and Brooklyn, a pension. It allowed teachers whose aggregate service had been twenty-five years, or who had become disabled by illness or accident incurred in the performance of duty after fifteen years' service, to apply to be retired. It authorized a board of education, by a two-thirds vote, to retire any such applicant, and directed that he should thereafter be entitled to an annual allowance of not less than half his current salary. Governor Cornell vetoed the bill on the ground that he thought it was a bad policy, and if there was doubt as to the right or wrong of the measure, it would do no harm to postpone the question for another year.

Mr. Howard L. Smith, of Madison, won the Lewis prize for the best oration delivered during the commencement exercises of the State University. The subject was "Historical biography," and was by all odds the finest oration of the present commencement. The committee appointed to award the Lewis prize, was composed of Professor W. D. Parker, formerly of Janesville, now of River Falls normal school, Associate Justice J. B. Cassoday, and Rev. James W. Bashford. Mr. Smith is a young man of many brilliant parts, and if he continues to work with energy and exercises manly ambition, he will make a success of life. He is a natural orator and already is an effective speaker. Last fall during the campaign he astonished the people of Madison by making a political speech in the Assembly chamber in answer to Colonel Vilas. It was a very able speech, and was a complete answer to the false position and statements of the brilliant Vilas.

Elisha W. Keyes, son of Colonel Keyes, of Madison, is among the number of young men who were successfully graduated from the State University this week. In his oration during the commencement exercises, he showed a good deal of a strong and original mind, and it was evi-

dent he had given the subject considerable patient and thorough study. Of the oration, the Madison Democrat speaks in these terms:

The next announcement brought forth Elisha W. Keyes, Jr., with an oration—"Scientific Legislation." When Mr. Keyes mounted the platform, it became evident that he had many friends among the students. The applause extended to him was highly flattering; and it was taken up by the audience. His oration was full of good sound sense, and was well delivered.

The Gazette congratulates most heartily both father and son that the latter has won an important victory at the very threshold of young manhood. Elisha William is a bright boy, and his natural abilities will make it comparatively easy for him to pay the price of a successful life.

Another Democrat has been convinced of his political errors, and will hereafter act with the Republicans. This is Hon. Emory Spear, of Georgia. He was elected to Congress last fall from the Ninth district, over another Democrat, and received 375 majority. He is the youngest member in the House of Representatives, being only 33. He has taken two new departures in the same week—having got married and forsaken the Democratic party. It is not often that a man can be found who will do so much good in one week. The course of Mr. Spear will be a sore disappointment to the Democrats in Congress. He has made public declaration that he will not vote with the Democrats in organizing the next House, and this puts an end to the scheme of uniting the Democrats and Greenbackers in opposition to the Republicans, as even with a solid coalition, and that is altogether improbable, they will lack one of a majority. The conversion of Mr. Spear must be an honest one, or he would not have forsaken his party in a strong Democratic district.

## THE POLITICAL SKY AT ALBANY.

There is yet no hope, or no indications of hope, that the Republicans at Albany will successfully elect two Senators at this session of the Legislature. When the nonsensical methods of voting will be stopped, there is no telling. The contest seems to be one of endurance between the Conklingites and the administration men. Day after day there is no material change in the result. The factions caucus, but it is only to pledge themselves that they will never adjourn without electing their men. They talk of compromise, but they never make the first move to compromise. They talk of harmony and uniting the Republican party in New York, and standing by the ideas and principles of the party but practically, they will not do either.

Neither faction can possibly win under the circumstances. The Conkling men, strange as it may seem, will not concentrate their votes. They have thrown away all hope of electing their candidates. The administration men have made a blunder quite as serious. If the latter would unite their votes they would win. There is no doubt of that they have the power to defeat both Conkling and Platt. If they did not scatter their fire and seize every opportunity to pair and go home, they would soon put an end to the foolishness which is being exhibited every day at Albany. It is quite an easy thing to settle this whole business. All that is wanted to put an end to the senatorial struggle is for the anti-Conkling men to show a little common sense for one week; this would bring the fight to a close, and two Republican Senators would be elected.

The blundering of the Republicans at Albany is getting to be disgusting. It is nothing less than a crime against the party not only in New York but against the party throughout the Union. For this reason the duty of the Republicans is very plain. It won't do to absent themselves from the sessions and give the Democrats the power to adjourn sine die, for that would endanger the success of the party at the polls next fall. There is a comparatively easy way to a victory, but it requires manly sense, snap, firmness, and manhood to achieve it. Inasmuch as it is positively true that the present methods will never elect two Republican Senators, it would only be acting the part of fairminded and honest men to change these methods and accept those which would end in a Republican triumph. If the Conkling men can't succeed, let them enter into an agreement with the wisest of the administration men to support two sound Republican and able, honest men for Senators. This course would be a hundred times more manly and honorable than a bull-dog pertinacity which means nothing and which can accomplish nothing. But with the administration rests the whole responsibility of success or defeat. They are stronger in numbers than the Conkling men and can therefore elect the Senators and end the humiliating and senseless squabble. Simply uniting their strength and concentrating their vote will do the business. Let us see if they will do this.

## Prejudice Kills.

"Eleven years our daughter suffered on a bed of misery under the care of several of the best (and some of the worst) physicians, who gave her disease various names but no relief, and now she is restored to us in good health by as simple a remedy as Hop Bitters, that we had pooled at for two years, before using it. We earnestly hope and pray that no one else will let their sick suffer as we did, on account of prejudice against so good a medicine as Hop Bitters."—The Parents.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

**The Battle at Albany is Now Between Conkling and Depew.**

**The Dead Lock Will Remain Firm to the End.**

**It is Said the President Desires a Compromise in the Contest.**

**One That Will End in Sending Two Republican Senators to Washington.**

**And That He Will Be Satisfied With Anything Except Conkling and Platt.**

**General Grant's Household Goods Removed to Long Branch.**

**A Michigan Man Suicides After the Japanese Fashion.**

**Attorney General Wilson Notifies County Treasurers to Pay Up.**

**More Railway Projects From the Interior of Wisconsin.**

**A Spartan Lady Dies While the Surgeons Are Cutting a Cancer From Her Arm.**

**Other Interesting State and Miscellaneous News Items.**

## A COMPROMISE.

**The Administration Considering the Advantages of Making Some Sort of a Compromise.**

WASHINGTON, June 23.—A gentleman who is presumed to enjoy the complete confidence of the administration, says that he has reason to know that at the conference between the President and members of his cabinet at Long Branch, the New York senatorship has been made the subject of very earnest consideration with a view to the possible suggestion to administration members of the Legislature that a compromise of some kind is desirable, and that it is very much better that two Republican Senators should be elected before adjournment, even if they are called anti-administration or "buck" Senators, than that the present contest should be kept before the country until next winter. The same gentleman says that he is advised that the administration would prefer two stalwart Republicans, if they could be elected to the Senate, with the single exceptions of Conkling and Platt rather than there should be no election, and whoever the "Buck" Senator or Senators may be from that State, neither of them is going to throw himself on the track in front of the engine again. Congressman Frank Hiseock made a very unexpected and mysterious visit here yesterday, and is said to have been closeted a considerable portion of the time with a cabinet officer. It is thought Mr. Hiseock's visit had reference to the senatorial complication in New York, and that it is possible that his name may be presented to the joint convention.

## THE DEAD-LOCK.

**The Battle is Now Between Conkling and Depew—All Will Now Remain Firm.**

WASHINGTON, June 23.—The Evening Star's Albany special has the following: "The statement that the governor has made relative to Senator Jones is that, if a member of the Legislature or judge of the court of appeals was elected he could not give them a certificate without violating his oath to sustain the constitution of the State. The Democrats have recovered from their fright and confusion, and in placing Clarkson N. Potter in the field have strengthened their position.

The breaking up of the arrangement to boom Lapham has made his friends very angry, and they are charging that this change of programme to keep Wheeler in is a move of Conkling to use Wheeler to slaughter Depew, and that the half-stalwarts are merely carrying out Conkling's orders. It is certain that the most delighted men over it are the lieutenants of Conkling, the friends of Depew realize that it is aimed at them, but are in a dilemma whether to break with the Wheeler men, and are afraid to go with them. Some fine work in shifting is probable. The stalwart organ this morning declares that "events have now made the issue plain—that it is a battle between Roscoe Conkling and C. M. Depew; that the issues involved have assumed such form and magnitude that compromise is impossible, and would be treasonable to Republican principles; and, further, that it is not a battle of a day, but years." This indicates a preparation for adjournment and a contest before the people. The dead lock is firm.

## MUST PAY UP.

MADISON, June 23.—Attorney General Wilson to-day mailed notices to every county treasurer behind in payment of receipts into the school fund, directing them to pay up forthwith for the year 1880, or he would commence suit immediately. The penalty imposed for non-

compliance is the forfeiture of 20 per cent for the first ten days and removal from office if held thirty days. General Wilson says he will push the matter to the bitter end, if necessary, to compel treasurers to remit for 1880, leaving previous delinquencies to his successor and the next Legislature to attend to. Proceedings will be commenced against the larger counties first, with Milwaukee county, where the annual receipts of fines imposed in the municipal court is very large. The attorney general expects to have a contest.

## LONG BRANCH.

**General Grant's Galena Household Goods Forwarded to Long Branch.**

GALENA, Ill., June 23.—A large portion of General Grant's household utensils and parlor ornaments were forwarded to him from his residence in this city to-day by Judge W. R. Rowley for the use of the family at Long Branch, this summer. It is thought that General Grant will never again occupy his Galena home any great length of time, but that he will take up his permanent residence in New York.

**Ladies Who Appreciate Elegance.** And purity are using Parker's Hair Balsam. It is the best article sold for restoring gray hair to its original color and beauty.

## WISCONSIN PROJECTS.

MADISON, June 23.—Railroad Commissioner Turner returned to-day from a trip through Central Wisconsin and brought facts about two new railroad projects. A conference was held yesterday between the officers of the Chicago granite company and the Milwaukee & St. Paul company, at which arrangements were made for an early construction by the latter of a branch from Puckwacker, on the Southern division of the Wisconsin Central to the rich granite quarries at and near Montello, Marquette county. Chicago takes the entire product of the quarries and hence is the only market. The road will be built, if at all, by the St. Paul company, which has a line from Portage, a few miles south of Puckwacker, direct to Chicago. The commissioner was also informed that the Green Bay, Winona, and St. Paul company intend to build a branch from Plover, north, to Stevens Point, a distance of eight miles, in order to secure a portion of the immense trade of the saw mills at the latter city.

## Evils to be Avoided.

Over-eating is in one sense as productive of evil as intemperance in drinking. Avoid both, and keep the blood purified with Burdock Blood Bitters, and you will be rewarded with robust health and an invigorated system. Price \$1; trial size 10 cents. Sold by A. J. Roberts and Sherer & Co.

## CUTTING OUT A CANCER.

MADISON, June 23.—An attempt was made here to-day to remove a cancer from the arm of Stella Hunt, daughter of Captain Hunt, of Sparta. The job was attempted by eight surgeons, led by Dr. Jackson. The cancer was located in the right arm, but had spread to and beyond the shoulder joint. The physicians worked with the girl from 10 o'clock a. m. to 2:30 p. m., at which time they had cut off the arm at the shoulder and was cutting away the cancer affection near the armpit when the girl died. One surgeon stated that she would probably have survived the operation, had it not been that she was too long and too strongly under the influence of ether. The body of the deceased was taken to Sparta to-night.

## ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.

GENEVA LAKE, June 23.—Mrs. Bello Johnson, of the neighboring village of Springfield, accidentally shot herself last night. She and her husband were about retiring and Mrs. Johnson took a pistol from a bureau to place it in the sleeping room, when in some manner unknown it was discharged, the ball passing through her left lung. Her condition is considered critical.

## THE JAPANESE FASHION.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., June 23.—Matthew O'Donnell, employed by Archie Brown, suicided in a terrible and determined manner this morning on Brown's farm, near this city. He first cut his throat with a razor, after which he drew the instrument across his abdomen, making a large opening, into which he thrust his hand. In this ghastly condition he ran around the yard, literally covering it with blood as he ran. He had been drinking very heavily of late, and the supposition is that he was attacked with delirium tremens when he committed the terrible deed. He was unmarried, and had no friends in this section who are known.

## BURGLARIZED.

MADISON, June 23.—The store of Greenman Bros., of Windsor, in this county, was burglarized of \$50 in money and \$150 in postage stamps last night.

## Economy in Shoe-Making.

A shoe manufactory now-a-days, that is, one of any considerable capacity, will cost from \$10,000 to \$15,000, to equip with machinery and improved appliances. The economies in the old times were necessarily few. Now they are such that not only are the waste scraps of upper leather utilized in extracting the oil from them, but, after the oil is extracted they are found to make good fuel. At one Massachusetts factory about two barrels of this oil are extracted each day, and are used in one of the processes of finishing the shoes. The scraps of sole leather remaining after cutting out the soles and upper are utilized for making heels, while the fleishings, so called, saved from the splitting machines where the soles are turned up, are sold to be made into leather board.—Boston Herald.

## Old-Fashioned Massachusetts.

This is an expensive age. Our richest men began with more nothing but their brains and hands, and with little education. Chester W. Chapin, one of the richest men in Massachusetts, when he was twenty-one years old let himself out to work twelve to fourteen hours a day for \$12 a month, farming and teaming from the armory to the boats on the Connecticut River; but he laid his money up. Now you would insult a young stripling of eighteen years to offer him such wages. He was the Tax Collector in 1822 for the town of Springfield. His fees were \$80 for collecting \$8,000—the whole taxes for that town. He pays more taxes now than the whole town did then. It cost more time and travel to collect them then than now. The people were so scattering and they were so afraid of a Tax Collector, he said, some would run and hide upstairs or down cellar when they saw him coming, and in some instances he hunted them up in their hiding-places after their family said they "wasn't there!" After finding the delinquent he would get a part of the tax money and go again for the rest or pay it himself. He has paid in this way hundreds of dollars, finding it easier to earn the money than to collect it. Money was scarce and worth something then. I recollect in 1825 or '26, in our town meeting, the proposition was to raise for the coming year \$14,000 for the town of Springfield, Oliver H. Morris arose and objected by saying: "What are we coming to? It is astonishing that pride and ambition, or fashion should demand such a tax." But they overruled the old man, and he lived to see pride, fashion and ambition rise much higher. A great change surely.

The fashion in those days I recollect. When my mother was going to get a new dress, or gown, as it was called then, the woman that was engaged to come to the house to cut and make it told her she was so tall and large she must get six yards for it. Five yards was a common pattern, and fifty cents for cutting and making and a dinner found. What a change from that day to this! The cloth cost \$1 and the making fifty cents, and the dress was worn to meeting. The fashion and pay of the preachers has changed. The first Methodist preacher in our town got \$100 for one year's salary, and if he had a present of a pair of socks he must report it. The second preacher had a wife, and got \$150. The third preacher had a wife and three children, and \$350 was added for each child. Bishop Hoading in our time got less than \$75 a year. Also Priest Clough and Lorenzo Dow less than either. Our old Methodist preachers worked for a living and for God, instead of a reputation and a salary.

I was thinking about the fashions in domestic affairs, say music, fifty-five years ago. Governor Crank and I met at Monson for Thanksgiving, with the family where he got his wife—at old Uncle Saul Squires', uncle to us both. Their house music was, for treble, the flax spinning-wheel, played or run by one of the girls; for the tenor, the large spinning-wheel, played by another girl; for bass, the old lady whacking away at the old loom, all working to make their music profitable and healthy. The fashion of those days was to have a good, healthy family of from eight to ten children, all learnt to work for a living. What a change! Instead of a good, healthy family now, all up in the morning early to work, we see from one to three little pinking children, with a sickly mother, not able to take care of two as easily as our mothers would ten, fifty years ago, without a hired girl. The children now must be in fashion—be in bed until eight or nine in the morning, no appetite, little vitality. They play on some kind of instrument, and go to school to be crowded with more kinds of lessons than our old school teachers ever knew. But this is the fashion and pretended improvement of the age. Perhaps this generation does not look at these things as I do, but I think that health, economy and morality are not improved by getting high wages or a fashionable education. This generation will spend what its fathers have earned. Generally it is watching the pulse of the man who has property, longing for the time to come when it will come in possession of what it has not earned. It is a known fact that the rising generation are spend-thrifts.

Another great change is in the mode of traveling. Fifty years ago we had to go through the country by stages, at the fast speed of seven miles an hour. This was much faster than the common farmers traveled. It was considered a great treat to take the stage at old Jeremy Warner's tavern—start at four o'clock in the morning and get to Boston at nine in the evening, if the going was good. When the fare was reduced to five dollars, two of us worked two weeks to get money enough to pay our fare to Boston, eighty-eight miles. The young men in these days earn enough in one day to pay their fare, and go in three hours instead of seventeen. Our conductors get for driving their team through to Boston \$3 or \$4, and the old stage-drivers got \$12 a month. This was Chester W. Chapin's standard price in those days. Connecticut River steamboats, started by Blanchard, fifty-five years ago, cut down the fare to Hartford to \$1, which enabled us all to go to Hartford and back in one day for \$2 and stay four hours in Hartford. This was another great treat for \$2, costing us five days' work. Now young men can earn enough in half a day, and go and back in the other half.—H. Munger, in Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

—The Albany (N. Y.) Argus says: An unpretentious-looking little cow was led through this city yesterday afternoon, en route to the farm of Mr. Erasmus Corning. The animal was purchased by Mr. Corning of Mr. Burns, at Middletown, Herkimer County, whence she came to this city by express. She is of the Jersey breed, is five years old, and bears the handsome name of "Gold Thread." It is claimed that twenty-three per cent. of her milk is cream, and that she can produce eighteen pounds of butter per week. It is understood that she was purchased for Mr. Corning's private use, and that the sum paid for her was fifteen hundred dollars.

—Buns.—A cupful each of milk, sugar and yeast, and flour to make a batter. Let it rise over night, then add half a cupful of melted butter, a cupful of sugar, and flour to knead, after which let it rise again, then roll out and cut into cakes, and let it rise again.

# Speaking of Carpets!

## SMITH & BOSTWICK

HAVE NOW ON

# EXHIBITION

The Largest and Most Extensive Stock of

# CARPETS!

Ever before shown by any one house in the interior of the State. Also a large stock of

Oil Cloths, Linoleum Cloths, Rugs, Mats, Plain and Fancy Matting,

All widths, Crumb Cloths, and everything else connected with a FIRST CLASS CARPET HOUSE.

Received this Day—A Large Stock of BODY BRUSSELS,

With Borders to Match. We have the finest stock of these goods ever shown in this market. All the above goods will be sold at the very lowest Net Cash Prices.

SMITH & BOSTWICK.

APRIL 16th, 1881.

# L. R. TREAT,

# WEST END SHOE HOUSE!

# 33

WEST MILWAUKEE STREET.

GOOD GOODS AT LOWEST PRICES.

ALL KINDS OF TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS,

SHOULDER BRACES, (Can be Found at Heimstreet's Drug Store!)

# GOOD FOR 60 DAYS!

On Account of the late and short Summer season, I offer my Assortment of SUMMER GOODS at Greatly Reduced PRICES.

Come and See Me Before Purchasing Elsewhere.

FRED SONNEBORN,  
THE STAR CLOTHIER.



## Shall Children Eat Between Meals?

There comes a time in the household when the head thereof must decide the momentous question as to whether the children shall be allowed to eat between meals or not. The question can be decided; no matter how persistent a child may be, this can be settled, not simply by laid on the table. A woman who has even a very superficial knowledge of the working of the stomach can explain it to her child in such a way that it will make a strong impression upon his mind. To represent to an imaginative child that the stomach is like a man who when you have eaten your breakfast goes to work upon that with all his might, and who does not rest till he has ground the food up, and given the good part to the blood, so feeding each portion of the body, not forgetting fingers and toes even, and who rejects all the bad, keeping you from sickness and pain, will awaken intense interest in the child's mind and be a great aid to obedience. But it is better to ask him if it is not unkind and even cruel to give out another task before the first finished, and a little time for rest been given. It will help greatly in enforcing it upon his mind that he must not eat at irregular intervals. A child's digestive organs may be weak; he may need to eat more frequently than a grown person, but it should invariably be at some stated time. When an early breakfast has been eaten and children have a long walk to school they may be allowed to have a simple lunch to eat at the recess, which usually occurs long enough before the dinner hour to give time for digestion. A piece of bread and butter and an apple, or a little basket of berries, or one or two figs and some fresh crisp crackers make a wholesome lunch. It will be eaten with great relish if the children do not know just what is in the little basket and hidden by the nearest napkin, and they will open it with a feeling of pleased wonder to what mamma has given them to eat. While calling on a lady once, her little daughter of eight or nine years old, an extremely unhealthy looking child, with the dull eyes and muddled complexion that tell so plainly of indigestion, came into the room and whispered to her mother that she was hungry. "Go right to the cake jar, love, and help yourself." As she turned away, and while still within hearing her mother said: "She is such a delicate child—it is never well in fact—that I can refuse her nothing." I thought—perhaps inhumanly—that it is a pity such a child should live to become a burden to herself and to those around her, or to perpetuate the false ideas, or the entire lack of ideas, exhibited in her training. This is the subject upon which I feel strongly, for I have the best interests of childhood at heart, and the amount of ignorance displayed by those who have the charge of children is something which partakes of the nature of a crime—for it is inexcusable. It is terrible to think that a woman who knows no more of the human body than she does of the composition of the sun has it in her power to ruin the digestive organs of a whole family of children! I wish that public opinion might reach the state that when a woman who starts out with a healthy child, and who in a few years as a result of her care has a sickly, diseased child, she might be regarded as an object of shame, and not be allowed to sit down in satisfied ignorance and put her conclusions against those of men and women who have studied these subjects and who are authority upon them. There are many mothers who conscientiously use their reason in the management of their children, who avail themselves of all the helps within their reach, and who endeavor to understand and minister to the real needs of both body and mind, but a countless number are no more prepared to deal with the serious problem as to how our children ought to be fed than the little ones themselves.—*Cor. N. Y. Post.*

## A Novel, After Emile Zola.

Camille was a scrub girl in a large hotel in Paris. She loved Pierre, a young Gascon who blacked the boots of the guests. Pierre did not know this. Often she stood at the head of the back stairs and watched him scraping the mud from the shoes and humming softly to himself the song that he had learned when a boy. There was no hyacinth in the little hallway where Pierre had his office, and often, when the rush of travelers was great, Pierre would have hard work to furnish enough saliva to properly moisten the blacking. At these times, when he had gone to borrow a chew of tobacco from Fauchery, the night clerk, Camille would run quickly down the stairs and spit in the blacking-box. "It will save Pierre's lungs," she would say to herself, "and perhaps some day he will know that I love him. Then she would go back to her scrubbing again. Always she thought of Pierre. Like Heloise, her love brought misfortune. One day she was at work in the fourth story of the hotel cleaning a window-sill. Unconsciously she kept scrubbing away at the same place. Lisette, the boss chambermaid, came along. She did not like Camille, because the latter had once charged her with wearing striped stockings after they had gone out of fashion. "What are you doing?" said Lisette. "I am scrubbing," answered Camille. "I should remark," said Lisette, with a brutal laugh, "See, you have worn the point off that window-sill. What will the landlady say when I tell her of this?" Then she passed on. A big tear slowly rolled down Camille's nose. "I shall have to pay for painting that window-sill," she said, sadly; "and it will take half my doll. Pierre is too poor to marry a penniless girl. Oh how I suffer! all day, and seemed in a bewildered state, even declining to look at a fashion magazine which Fifine, a second-floor chambermaid who loved Camille dearly, had found in one of the boarder's rooms. The next morning Camille was at the head of the back stairs looking at Pierre as he cleaned the boots. Presently Lisette came into the hallway where he was seated and began talking to him. Camille leaned eagerly over the bannisters to catch their words, but could hear nothing but a confused murmur. Presently Pierre became demonstrative and attempted to kiss Lisette. She struggled coyly for a little while, but at last became passive. Just as his lips were about to touch hers something came swiftly through the air and felled them to the floor. Camille had fallen over the bannisters.—*Chicago Tribune.*

## No Matter What Happens.

You may rest assured that you are safe in being speedily cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in all cases of anæmia, neuritis, toothache, etc. One trial only is necessary to prove its efficacy. Sold by A. J. Roberts, and Sherer & Co.

## A Hint for the Girls.

A wood-engraver, being asked why he did not marry, replied: "I have employed women very often, and I wish I could feel more encouraged. But the truth is that when a young man comes to me and begins his work, he feels that it is his life's business. He is to cut his fortune out of the little blocks before him. Wife, family, home, happiness, all are to be carved out by his own hand, and he settles steadily and earnestly to his labor, determined to master it, and with every incitement spurring him on. He cannot marry until he knows his trade. It is exactly the other way with the girl. She may be as poor as the boy, and as wholly dependent upon herself for a living, but she feels that she will probably marry by and by, and then she will have to give up wood engraving. So she goes on listlessly; she has no ambition to excel; she does not feel that all her happiness depends on it. She will marry and then her husband's wages will support her. She may not say so, but she thinks so, and it spoils her."

The complaint made by this gentleman doubtless has much truth in it. But as the world seems to be at present constituted, the cause of it should not have much weight with girls who support themselves. The chances of a woman being obliged to rely on her own resources for support, even after marriage, are sufficiently numerous to justify any one in perfecting herself in whatever branch of business or trade she may be employed. Not to speak of the widows, who are left with children depending on them for support, there are numbers of women who assist in the family finances, not by attention to home affairs, (which is earning a living just as surely) but in other ways, and who are obliged to do so.

The advice is often given to a young man to learn a trade, not that he should feel obliged to follow it all his life, but that it is a good thing to fall back on. Now why, with so many chances of a woman finding it necessary to fall back on something, should she not be provided with that something? To be sure, one is apt to be perplexed by the multiplicity of advice given as to the education of girls. We are told that half the unhappy homes are caused by the limited knowledge of housekeeping possessed by those who take charge of them; that half the children born into the world die through the ignorance of their mothers, and that if girls are to be married they must be taught the things which it is necessary for them to know. At the same time young girls are urged not to make marriage the chief aim of their existence. It sometimes seems as if it would be an excellent thing to revive the old science of astrology and have a horoscope cast for each girl at her birth. If she was destined to marry young, she might devote all her time to domestic duties and learning housekeeping; if not, she could turn her attention to something which would prove more useful to her. But since this is not practicable, we must look for some other way out of the difficulty. A lady who has seen considerable of life said the other day: "I have noticed in my life that a very large number of women, whether married or not, have had to earn their own living at some time in their lives, and I am going to provide my daughter with some way of doing it if necessary." If every woman who begins wood engraving or any other business would realize that it is not simply to pass away a few years that she is working, but that at some time in the future not only her comfort, but her very livelihood, may depend on her becoming an expert, employers would not say: "She has no ambition to excel." If obliged to resume an occupation after laying it aside for some years, there is no time to be lost in preparation. To be able to command living wages, she must be acquainted with something more than the rudiments of a business.

There is another reason why women should not be satisfied with a moderate degree of proficiency. Every occasion for such remarks as those of the gentleman quoted above lowers the value of women's work. Knowing that as a rule, women do not take pains to excel in anything, employers are slow to believe in the possibility of any one being competent to take a higher position than that usually held by them. Thus, even if no harm or inconvenience may come to the individual, every such case injures the whole class of women.

In regard to girls being ignorant of household affairs, house-keeping is a trade by itself, and one that seldom, outside of her own home, will yield a comfortable support for the young girl. No man is expected to leave his trades and become a housewife, and the second becomes necessary the American girl is found equal to the emergency. The perfectly reasonable hope of marriage need deter no girl from aiming for the highest position in whatever department of labor she may be engaged.—*Western Rural.*

## Stephanie's First Romance.

A Vienna correspondent writing of the marriage of Rudolph and Stephanie, says: "A curious story was whispered in court circles last night, and is repeated again this morning, perhaps with embellishments. It relates to the sudden outburst of emotion by the Princess Stephanie at the critical moment of her marriage yesterday, and gives an explanation of that sensational incident a story which sounds like romance, but which, its relations affirm, is correct in every essential particular. Briefly told, it is this: The Princess had been carefully, perhaps too carefully, brought up in seclusion by her parents, and she was constantly watched over with great solicitude. She very rarely saw anything of the world outside her own home; and her visit to Paris with her father at the time of the late exposition was the first and only occasion on which she had visited an capital save Brussels. But while at Paris, by an accident or through the momentary inadvertence of her father, she met an American gentleman. "She and her father were in Paris incognito, and were living in a quiet manner at a not over-pretentious hotel. The American, ignorant of the real name and rank of the young lady, but charmed with her beauty, grace and simplicity, fell quickly in love with her. Seizing an opportunity one afternoon when the Princess was for a moment separated from her father, who was busily engaged in examining some machinery as she was standing in an adjoining alcove, the American told her who he was, explained in a very few words that he possessed wealth in abundance and an unsullied name; told her that he admired and loved her and asked her permission to speak to her father, whom he presumed to be only a well-to-do manufacturer or merchant, and solicit from him the privilege of paying to her his addresses, in the hope of winning her affections and making her his wife."

The Princess to whom all this was like a dream, knew not what to reply; and seeing her hesitation, the American renewed his protestations and pressed his suit with such passion that the Princess, becoming alarmed, and catching a glimpse of her father in the distance, hastily fled to him. A few inquiries on the part of the American soon afterward disclosed to him who was the young lady; and this disclosure put an end to what hopes he might have entertained. Upon the return of the King and Princess to Belgium, however, he followed them, not with any intention of thrusting himself upon the young lady, but that he might occasionally have the gratification of seeing her at a distance, when she appeared in public. This gratification he did receive more frequently than he had hoped, and his passion deepened. The Princess was not unaware of his presence, and something like a romantic, although wholly hopeless affection sprang up between the two. After the announcement of the betrothal of the Princess to Prince Rodolph, the American disappeared from Brussels, not however without first seeing Stephanie once more as she was passing with her father through the park at Brussels. But on her journey to Vienna she saw his face at different stages of the journey, and according to the story as told by one of the ladies-in-waiting, the melancholy and despair manifested by the handsome American afflicted her. She saw him at Schonberg, and then imagined that she should never again see him. But it appears he found his way into the church of the Augustines, and occupied a place near the left side of the altar. It was when happening to raise her eyes in that direction the Princess met his gaze that she broke out into that fit of hysterical weeping which for some moments interrupted the ceremony. When, somewhat recovered she looked again towards the place he had occupied, he had disappeared. Nothing that happens in court circles in Vienna is long concealed, and long before midnight last night this story was being told in the salons of the Palace. The American is said to have left Vienna for Paris early last evening.

## Wigs in English Courts.

First of all, I was struck by the costume of the Judge and of the barristers, whose wigs and gowns gave them an air of dignity and authority well suited to their functions and not without its practical value. The wigs, indeed, did seem somewhat ridiculous, because they looked like the wigs of the natural covering of the head. The Judge's head was the least grotesque. It was quite like the large wig worn by all gentlemen in the latter part of the last century—much like that, for example, represented in Dr. Johnson's portraits. But the barrister's wig is certainly the queerest covering that was ever put upon a human head. The gowns give dignity to the figures and grace to the action; but I found it difficult to look at the wigs without laughing. Behind and at the sides of the wig, four little forms, isolated curls in double rows, so unlike anything human, and yet so plainly an imitation of curled and powdered human hair that they would seem like caricature, if they did not, in their bald artificiality, pass all bounds of caricature. I spoke of their absurdity to a friend who was at the bar, and said that, while the gown seemed worthy of reverence and admiration, I wondered why the ridiculous little wigs were not discarded. "Discard wigs?" was his reply. "Why, we couldn't get on without them. I couldn't try a cause without my wig. I should feel as if I had no right to be in court; as if the Judge would be justified in taking no notice of me; and as if the witnesses had me at their mercy, instead of me having them at mine. I shouldn't dare to cross-question a witness without my wig." "In other words," said I, "you give us an authoritative position which enables you to bamboozle a witness." "Why, yes," he answered smiling, "that's pretty much it if you choose to put it so."—*Richard Grant White, in Atlantic.*

## The Osprey and His Rivals.

Quiet and harmless as the osprey is in general, he fiercely guards his eyrie and habits against all large feathered intruders, while disregarding or protecting lesser birds, and allowing them even to dwell on the sides of his own great nest; for he seems to hold with Shakespeare, when speaking of him, that he has a right to the fish, "by sovereignty of nature," as Coriolanus had to Rome. An old man who has lived close by Loch-an-Eilan for nearly twenty years has frequently seen fierce encounters between him and his fellow-fisher, the heron. On one occasion, after a prolonged combat, with one determined, downward swoop upon the great lumbering bird, break his wing and send him helpless to the surface of the water, soon to perish on the shore. In 1879 a solitary osprey frequented the loch for some months, perching during the day on a projecting snag not far from the castle, and roosting at night on a tree on the quarters of this other fisher, tried hard during the whole season to drive him from the lake, but in vain. For the sea crow, after brave contention on such occasions, when close pressed, used to drop into the lake like a bolt, as is the habit of these dusky-hued birds on their native salt waters, at first to the helpless bewilderment of his pursuer.—*Good Words.*

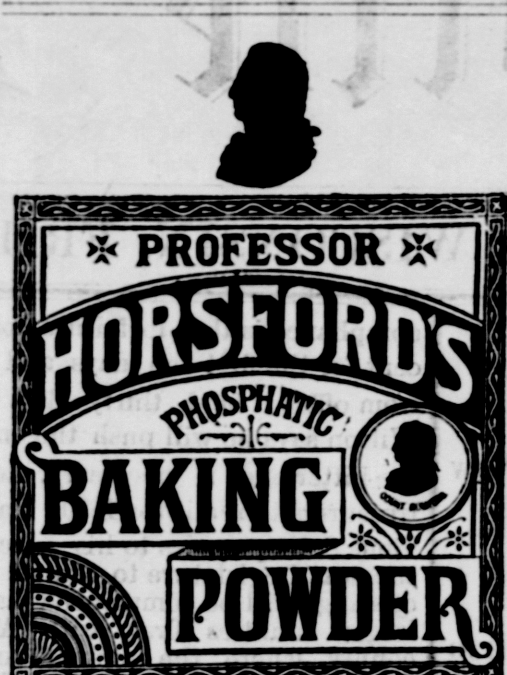
## Food and Health.

Many people think it economy to buy cheap food, and save in articles which really are more necessities than they believe. There are people who really grudge ten cents for vegetables, because they say it is too dear; others will restrict their children in milk; others will deny the little ones a refreshing orange or banana, and others will never have a pudding on the table. Meat and bread, hot cakes, chops and steaks, they call cheap, because it is real food. These people forget that variety really nourishes the body, and makes up for that food which alone can apply our requirements. Besides, there is no real economy in it. Meat and bread cost more than vegetables and puddings combined with them. The former leave you craving for something else, which you have to satisfy, while good mixed diet supplies all your wants.

You can often see workmen or boys gulp down their haunches of bread and meat, and look around them for something they have not got. The thirst-quenching, succulent vegetable is not there; the tasty second dish is wanting, and the craving remains unsatisfied. Still, double is spent in drinks.—*Food and Health.*

—Woman is said to have three needs only—sympathy, silks and shopping-money.

## MISCELLANEOUS.



Made from Professor Horsford's Acid Phosphate. Recommended by leading physicians. Makes lighter biscuits, cakes, etc., and is healthier than ordinary baking powder. Sold at a reasonable price. The Horsford Chemical Works and Cook Book sent free. Humphreys Chemical Works, Providence, R. I. and 81 Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

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If you are a man of business, wealth, or position, and your hair is thinning, or falling out, or becoming gray, or becoming bald, or becoming dry, or becoming itchy, or becoming sore, or becoming inflamed, or becoming diseased, or becoming anything else, use Parker's Hair Balsam. It will cure all these troubles, and will make your hair grow again, and will make it black, and will make it soft, and will make it shine, and will make it healthy, and will make it beautiful. It is the best hair dressing ever made, and is entirely different from all other hair dressings. It is sold by druggists in France & many other countries. Parker's Hair Balsam. H. C. & Co., N. Y.

## 33d

Popular Monthly Drawing of the Commonweal Distribution Company

At MACAULEY'S THEATRE, in the City of Lou

THURSDAY, JUNE 30th.

These drawings occur monthly (Sundays excepted) under provisions of an Act of the General Assembly of the State of New York, approved April 9, 1878.

It is a special act, and has never been repealed.

The United States Circuit Court on March 31st rendered the following decision: That the Commonweal Distribution Company is legal.

The Company has now on hand a large reserve fund. Read the list of prizes for the

JUNE DRAWING.

1 Prize..... \$10,000 2nd Prize..... \$5,000 3rd Prize..... \$2,500 4th Prize..... \$1,000 5th Prize..... \$500 6th Prize..... \$250 7th Prize..... \$100 8th Prize..... \$50 9th Prize..... \$25 10th Prize..... \$10 11th Prize..... \$5 12th Prize..... \$2 13th Prize..... \$1 14th Prize..... 50¢ 15th Prize..... 25¢ 16th Prize..... 10¢ 17th Prize..... 5¢ 18th Prize..... 2¢ 19th Prize..... 1¢ 20th Prize..... 50¢ 21st Prize..... 25¢ 22nd Prize..... 10¢ 23rd Prize..... 5¢ 24th Prize..... 2¢ 25th Prize..... 1¢ 26th Prize..... 50¢ 27th Prize..... 25¢ 28th Prize..... 10¢ 29th Prize..... 5¢ 30th Prize..... 2¢ 31st Prize..... 1¢ 32nd Prize..... 50¢ 33rd Prize..... 25¢ 34th Prize..... 10¢ 35th Prize..... 5¢ 36th Prize..... 2¢ 37th Prize..... 1¢ 38th Prize..... 50¢ 39th Prize..... 25¢ 40th Prize..... 10¢ 41st Prize..... 5¢ 42nd Prize..... 2¢ 43rd Prize..... 1¢ 44th Prize..... 50¢ 45th Prize..... 25¢ 46th Prize..... 10¢ 47th Prize..... 5¢ 48th Prize..... 2¢ 49th Prize..... 1¢ 50th Prize..... 50¢ 51st Prize..... 25¢ 52nd Prize..... 10¢ 53rd Prize..... 5¢ 54th Prize..... 2¢ 55th Prize..... 1¢ 56th Prize..... 50¢ 57th Prize..... 25¢ 58th Prize..... 10¢ 59th Prize..... 5¢ 60th Prize..... 2¢ 61st Prize..... 1¢ 62nd Prize..... 50¢ 63rd Prize..... 25¢ 64th Prize..... 10¢ 65th Prize..... 5¢ 66th Prize..... 2¢ 67th Prize..... 1¢ 68th Prize..... 50¢ 69th Prize..... 25¢ 70th Prize..... 10¢ 71st Prize..... 5¢ 72nd Prize..... 2¢ 73rd Prize..... 1¢ 74th Prize..... 50¢ 75th Prize..... 25¢ 76th Prize..... 10¢ 77th Prize..... 5¢ 78th Prize..... 2¢ 79th Prize..... 1¢ 80th Prize..... 50¢ 81st Prize..... 25¢ 82nd Prize..... 10¢ 83rd Prize..... 5¢ 84th Prize..... 2¢ 85th Prize..... 1¢ 86th Prize..... 50¢ 87th Prize..... 25¢ 88th Prize..... 10¢ 89th Prize..... 5¢ 90th Prize..... 2¢ 91st Prize..... 1¢ 92nd Prize..... 50¢ 93rd Prize..... 25¢ 94th Prize..... 10¢ 95th Prize..... 5¢ 96th Prize..... 2¢ 97th Prize..... 1¢ 98th Prize..... 50¢ 99th Prize..... 25¢ 100th Prize..... 10¢

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Represents Sixteen of the Most Substantial Fire Insurance Companies of Europe and the United States.

Also Agent for the Aetna Life and the Mutual Protection Association of Wisconsin, the most reliable Insurance Association in the West. Has farms in Rock county and elsewhere to exchange for city property, and money to loan.

HAIR GOODS.

MRS. W. L. SADDLER.

EAST MILWAUKEE ST., JANESVILLE.

(Opera House Block).

Manufacturer and Dealer in Ladies' Hair Nets and all kinds of Human Hair Goods.

HOSTETTER'S

CELEBRATED

STOMACH BITTERS

The Traveler who Wisely Provides

Against the contingency of illness by taking

with him Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, has occasion to congratulate himself on his foresight,

when he sees others who have neglected to do so suffering from some of the maladies to which it is a remedy and preventive. Among these are fever and ague, biliousness, constipation and rheumatism, diseases often attendant upon a change of climate or unwholesome diet.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

SOMETHING EVERY LADY OUGHT TO KNOW.

There exists a means of securing a soft and brilliant complexion, no matter how poor it may naturally be.

Hagan's Magnolia Balm is a delicate and harmless article, which instantly removes freckles, tan, redness, roughness, eruptions, vulgar flushings, etc., etc. So delicate and natural are its effects that its use is not suspected by anybody.

No lady has the right to present a disfigured face in society when the Magnolia Balm is sold by all druggists for 75 cents.

R. C. YEOMANS

Franklin street, Corn Exchange Square, Janesville, Wis.

DEALER IN

Wind-Mill, Garden and Set Length Force Pumps, Pipe, Fittings, Drive Points, Deep and Shallow Well Cylinders.

Globe and other Valves, Engine Trimmings, Rubber Hose, Sheet Rubber, Lead Pipe, Packing, etc.

Steam, Gas and Water Pipe Fitting a Specialty.

Deep and Shallow Well Repairing. Estimates given and Contracts Taken on Work at a Distance. All work Personally Attended to.

Yaldawdy

# THE GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JUNE 24, 1881.

Post-Office—Summer Time Table.

Thomson arrive at the Janesville Post Office as follows:

Chicago and Milwaukee, 1:30 P. M.

Madison and Milwaukee, 7:00 A. M.

Chicago through, Night via Milton and Watertown Junctions, 7:00 A. M.

Grand Island and Watertown, 7:00 A. M.

Monroe and Watertown, 7:00 A. M.

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# WIT AND WISDOM.

Newark, and in building such mounds as are at Cahokia, involved the necessity of a government that was strong enough to protect the weak and feed the laborers, and subsistence could only be gathered by a resort to agriculture.—S. B. Evans, in the Chicago Tribune.

—A woman in Eastern Pennsylvania became crazy on seeing her husband kiss another woman. The husband was a rascal. No true husband would ever kiss another woman while his wife was looking.—Oil City Derrick.

—All women are naturally afraid of a cow. "Madame," said the oleomargarine dealer, when she uttered a shriek at discovering that it was bogus butter she was handling. "Madame, you needn't be alarmed. The cow it was made from is too dead to hurt you."—N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

—Push back the dark locks from the lofty brow of a woman for the eyes that have beamed with joy or melted in tears; fold the delicate hands, unclenched by the rough plow-handle or coarse wood-saw. He knows no more of earth. The spring poet is dead.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

—An elderly lady, who was very indignant at the conduct of a man in a Galveston street car, who was smoking, punched the driver in the back with her umbrella, and asked: "Driver, ain't it the rules to smoke in this car?" "If you can smoke as much as you please, madam, and if the gentleman don't object," was the response. Then she rang the bell and got out.—Galveston News.

—Americans are of a practical nature. When an Illinois farmer who had got rich was visiting in Switzerland they dilated to him of the beauty of the surrounding scenery. "Yes," he replied, "the scenery it's very good. But it strikes me the Lord has wasted a lot of space on scenery that might have been made level and good farming land." They wanted to lynch him.—Boston Post.

—The other day a pewter-colored, ring-boned, spavined, skin-ribbed apology for a horse was hitched to a vehicle which was crawling along Michigan Avenue, with an immigrant family under the cover, when a man on the corner called out: "Say, is that an Arabian horse? The stranger drove up to the curbstone, halted, and asked what the other said. 'I asked if it was an Arabian horse.' 'He must be—he must be,' was the serious reply. 'I got him in a trade with a chap down in Indiana, and from the way I was took in I reckon that old seraph not only beat the Arabs out of this old nag but got away with seven or eight camels to boot.'—Detroit Free Press.

Dangers of Athletic Training.

Absolute health is attained only by the symmetrical development of all parts of the body. The man with muscles of steel and a diseased heart cannot be said to be in good health, and diseases of stomach, heart and nervous system are often—it may be said, usually—produced by that system of development called training. At a recent rowing match in Philadelphia two plucky lads, in contesting boats, fainted as soon as the race was over. Their condition, which was apparently good, was actually abnormal, and their systems gave way because the strain which their muscles met was too great for their vital functions. Recently a similar, more serious calamity occurred at Sag Harbor. A Brooklyn lad, who had taken part in a pedestrian contest, when removed from the track fell down dead. He had prepared himself for walking and running, and depleted his vital organs to build up his limbs. When the strain came the impoverished and most important part gave way. The severe muscular exertion of college athletics has carried off many fine young men by consumption, heart disease and other disorders, directly traceable to the absurd overwork required of their bodies. There is a limit to human endurance; that limit is reached when the body is impaired in one quarter to benefit special organs. The severity of the test by which athletic prizes are won seems designed rather to award the laurels to him who is the least healthy, because more unevenly developed, than to the really best man.

Kindness to Animals.

Not only are the Japanese exceptionally kind to their children, but they are gentle in their treatment of birds and animals. My attention was called to the very important service performed by the crows and a kind of hawk which act as scavengers. We are so accustomed at home to find these birds especially wild and wary, that it is a somewhat startling sight to see them perching on the buildings in a crowded city like Tokio, and swooping at the heads of you in quest of food which might otherwise decay and vitiate the atmosphere. The destructiveness and brutality, generally speaking, of the children of Christian nations lead to the stoning of dogs, cats and birds of all kinds. In Japan such a thing is unknown, and a stone thrown at a dog (I speak from experience) is generally answered by an inquiring look, hens hop out of the way, and even cats do not make the least objection to being petted and caressed. Then again, the crows and hawks are never molested, and the result is that all carrion and other stuff left in the streets are pounced upon and carried off immediately.

Gamgee's Ammonia Motor.

The Gamgee motor, with which Chief-Engineer Isherwood, of the Navy Department, has been experimenting for the last three months at the Washington Navy Yard, continues to excite much discussion among scientific men. Mr. Park Benjamin, the scientific expert, described the motor to an Evening Post reporter as follows: "John Gamgee's motor is based upon practically the same principle as his ice machine. Liquid ammonia, which at the ordinary pressure of the air gives off a high pressure, in any vessel in which the liquid is contained, is put in a boiler, and the vapor used to push a piston. The vapor which has pushed the piston forward one stroke is then conducted into suitable condensers and converted back into liquid ammonia, which is returned to the boiler for use over again.

"The long and short of the matter is that Mr. Gamgee is after perpetual motion. It is true that a liquid in expansion into vapor develops power; but it requires just as much power as is developed to reconvert it into liquid again. The Patent Office has curiously blundered in granting a patent for an impossibility. Mr. Gamgee, in simple language, is seeking to solve the long-sought problem of how to lift himself over a fence by his boot straps; when he accomplishes this his zero meter will run—not before. Every lot of gain run due to the expansion of his vapor must be lost in recondensing it. The capability of the machine is one stroke. After that it will be immovable."—N. Y. Evening Post.

# MISCELLANEOUS.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER.

MADE FROM GRAPE CREAM TARTAR.—No other preparation makes such light, airy and durable pastries. Can be eaten by dyspeptics without fear of the ill results from heavy indigestible food. Sold only in cases, by all Grocers.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER, NEW YORK.

DR. JOY'S ELECTRIC DEVICES.

Belts, Bands, etc.

D. A. JOY, E. M. D., of the University of Michigan, Inventor.

For the cure of Nervous and other Diseases.

WE WILL SEND FREE

For Examination and Trial before Purchasing, TO MEN

suffering from Nervous Weakness, General Debility, Loss of Nerve Force or Vigor, or any disease resulting from Anxiety and Overwork, or to any one afflicted with Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Catarrhs, Spinal Stiffness, Kidney or Liver Troubles, Lame Back, and other Diseases of the Vital Organs. Also women troubled with Diseases peculiar to their sex.

Speedy relief and complete restoration to health guaranteed. These are the only Electric Devices or Appliances that have ever been constructed upon scientific principles. Their thorough efficiency has been practically proven with the most wonderful success, and they have the highest endorsements from the most eminent medical and scientific men of America. Send at once for book giving all information free. Address the manufacturers,

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EXCURSIONS.

TOURISTS.

Fishing Parties! Pic-Nics!

TRAVELERS.

I have the fullest and best line of Lunch Goods to be found anywhere, and selected from the large cities. I am constantly adding all the Novelties as fast as they prove GOOD. For Sandwiches we have the celebrated R. A. E. Pot-Luck Meats, Ham, Tongue, Chicken, Turkey, Lobster, etc., etc. Wilson's Canned Beef, Whole Boiled Tongue, Whole Boned Truffled Quail, Lunch Ham and Tongue, Boned Chicken and Turkey, Curried Oysters, Pickled Lamb, Tongue in glass, Spiced Sardines in glass, Brook Trout, Pot Luck Mackerel, Broiled Mackerel, Spiced Pigs Feet, Oneida Community Baked Beans, Lemarchand Boneless Sardines, Sardines in Tomato Sauce, Sardines in Mustard, Boneless Herrings, Salmon and Halibut in pound boxes, Shrimps, Maryland Crabs, Russian Caviar, Whole Lobsters, Clams, Oysters, Fish and Clam Chowder, Fresh Mackerel, Salmon and Lobsters, etc. The best assortment of Pickles, comprising the following varieties of the best pickers, Ginkgo, White Onions, Walnuts, Cauliflower, Pickled Sausage, Mixed, Chow Chow, Chutneys, etc. Condensed Milk, Jellies, Preserves, Jams, Sauces, Fancy Crackers; also Becker's Self-Raising Flour for bread



